The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

ANECDOTE of Henry IV. King of France.

ONE of Henry's taylors, all on a ſudden, turned lawyer, and being adviſed to preſent the King with a book filled with regulations and ſchemes, which, he pretended, were neceſſary for the good of the nation; Henry took it, and having read a few pages, which fully diſcloſed the folly of its author, 'Friend' ſays he to one of his valets, 'go and bring hither my chancellor, to take meaſure of me for a ſuit of clothes, ſince, here is my taylor wanting to make laws.'

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the ſaid State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt of September next, incluſive, and that the ſubſcribers, authorized by law, will ſit as a Board at ſaid Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unſatisfied claims already filed, as well as thoſe which may be filed on or before the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 11, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Purſuant to the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 1ſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "ſervices, and for the ſociety of United Bre"thren for propagating the goſpel among "the Heathen;" and the Act ſupplementary to the ſaid recited Act paſſed on the ſecond day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter deſcribed namely, 'beginning at the north weſt corner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips, and running thence fifty miles due ſouth, along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges;—thence due weſt to the main branch of the Sciote river; thence up the main branch of the ſaid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croſſes the ſame—thence along the ſaid boundary line to the Tuſcaroras branch of the Muſkingum river at the croſſing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the ſaid river to the point where a line run due weſt from the place of beginning, will interſect the ſaid river; then along the line ſo run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townſhips of five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of town ſhips; and that plats and ſurveys of the ſaid townſhips and fractional parts of townſhips are depoſited in the offices of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and Surveyor General, for the inſpection of all perſons concerned,

II.

The holders of ſuch warrants as have been or ſhall be granted for military ſervices performed during the late war, are required to preſent the ſame to the Regiſter of the Treaſury, at ſome time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, for the purpoſe of being regiſtered; No regiſtry will however be made of any leſs quantity than a quarter townſhip, or four thouſand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be preſented and regiſtered in manner aforeſaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thouſand eight hundred, will immediately after the ſaid day, be determined by lot, in the mode preſcribed by the act firſt recited.

IV.

The holders of regiſtered warrants, ſhall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location ſhall be determined by lot as aforeſaid, perſonally or by their agents, deſignate in writing at the office of the Regiſter of the Treaſury, the particular quarter townſhips elected by them, reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holders as ſhall not deſignate their locations on the ſaid day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch warrants to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military ſervices ſufficient to cover one or more quarter townſhips or tracts of four thouſand acres each; ſhall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the firſt day of January 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid warrants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military ſervices, which ſhall not be regiſtered and located before the firſt day of January 1802, are by the ſupplementary act of Congreſs herein before recited, paſſed on the ſecond day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

American Congreſs.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

MONDAY, December 16.

A petition of ſundry inhabitants of the ſtate of New Hampſhire, preſented at the laſt ſeſſion, and undecided upon, praying for the eſtabliſhment of a Poſt Office, was ordered to be referred to the committee on poſt-office and poſt-roads.

Mr. Gregg preſented a petition of Robert Sturgeon, late a Revenue Officer of the United States, in the county of Mifflin, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and now in the goal of the ſaid county, for arrearages of money due by him to the United States, praying that a law may paſs for his liberation, was read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Claiborne, from the committee appointed to enquire whether any and what proviſion ought to be made for the puniſhment of ſuch perſons as may be diſcovered in making attempts to alienate the affections of the Indians on our frontiers from the United States, reported "a bill for the preſervation of peace with the Indian tribes," which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Wedneſday.

Mr. Otis, purſuant to leave given for that purpoſe, reported "a bill extending the privilege of franking to William Henry Harriſon, a Delegate from the territory of the United States, N. W. of the river Ohio, and making proviſion for his compenſation," which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

Mr. Dana, from the committee of Elections, made a report, certifying the due election of all the members who have produced their credentials, which was read, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis their ſecretary, informing the Houſe, that the Senate had paſſed an act intituled "An act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt," and "An act for reviving and continuing ſuits and proceedings in the circuit court for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania," to which they requeſted the concurrence of the houſe.

The former was read a firſt and ſecond time and committed for tomorrow. The latter was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Dana from the committee of elections to whom were referred the credentials of William Henry Harriſon, eſquire, a delegate from the N. W. Territory, made a report which concluded with the following Reſolution:

Reſolved, That William Henry Harriſon, delegate from the Territory of the United States, N. Weſt of the River Ohio, be admitted to have a ſeat in this houſe with the right of debating but not of voting,—which was committed to a committee of the whole houſe this day.

Mr. Griſwold from the Committee of Ways and Means reported "a bill providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States," which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole on Thurſday next.

Mr. Griſwold from the ſame committee, alſo reported "a bill ſupplementary to the act entitled "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States," which was read a firſt and ſecond time and committed to a committee for to-morrow.

The houſe agreeable to the order of the day, went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee to whom were referred the credentials of William H. Harriſon, eſq. and the Reſolution having been read, was agreed to without amendment—and the report concurred in by the houſe.

Mr. H. Lee moved the following Reſolution which was adopted by the houſe, viz—

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to report whether any and if any, what alterations are neceſſary to be made in the militia law of the United States.

In prefacing his motion Gen. Lee ſaid, he wiſhed to call the attention of the houſe to a ſubject highly intereſting to the citizens of the United States, and deſerving the ſerious attention of its legiſlature. He thought the ſyſtem heretofore purſued was radically wrong—and viewed every meaſure which was not predicated on the wiſhes of the people, as anſwering but little effect. He wiſhed to ſee that ſyſtem of defence which growing out of nature, ſhall enable all men to ſerve, without injuring their families. The youth of our country ſhould alone be called upon, who would be found ſufficiently adequate for its defence. Seventeen and twenty-ſix were the ages of which the defenders of our country ſhould conſiſt—When father and ſon are arrayed in the ſame ranks a wavering muſt take place, and preſent an opportunity for an impreſſion from the enemy. He concluded a conciſe and elegant ſpeech by moving the above Reſolution.

A petition of Joſhua Wilkins, of Waterford, in the county of Cumberland, ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, a ſoldier during the late war, praying for arrearages of pay, out of which he was defrauded by the paymaſter of the Regiment to which he belonged.

A petition of S. How, of Cambridge county of Middleſex, ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, widow of Lt. How, an officer of the United States during the late war.

A petition of William Donaldſon, undecided upon the laſt ſeſſion, and a petition of Wm. Boys, an officer in the 4th Virginia Regiment on the Continental eſtabliſhment, during the late war—were read and referred to the committee of claims.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 17.

Mr. Hartley, from Pennſylvania, and Mr. Eggleſton, from Virginia, appeared yeſterday, were qualified, and took their ſeats.

Mr. Eggleſton preſented a petition of Robert and Walter Colhoun, of the town of Peterſburgh (Vir.) merchants, praying for the relinquiſhment of monies due on bonds given by them for the payment of duties on goods, which were damaged on board the ſhip Juno, in coming up James river. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Otis moved, that the committee of the whole to whom were referred the bill from the Senate for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt, be diſcharged; and that the bill be committed to the ſelect committee to whom were referred a ſimilar ſubject. Agreed.

Mr. Otis ſaid, he made this motion, in conſequence of ſome recent information which he had received on the ſubject from the judge of the diſtrict court of Pennſylvania. The bill from the ſenate was merely a copy of the old law, in which there were ſeveral imperfections. He had not yet had time to mature his reflections on the alterations neceſſary to be made in the bill, but expected if it were committed, (as he propoſed) to recieve ſuch additional information from the diſtrict judge on this ſubject, as would render the law, if paſſed, more beneficial, and competent to the purpoſes for which it was intended.

Mr. D. Foſter moved that the report made at the laſt ſeſſion on the petition of Jn. Vaughan, and undecided upon, be again referred to the committee of the whole houſe.

The motion was agreed to, and the report made the order for to-morrow.

The houſe went into committee of the whole on the bill for extending the privilege of franking to W. H. Harriſon, Eſq. a Delegate from the territory of the United States North Weſt of the river Ohio, and making proviſion for his compenſation—Mr. Rutledge in the chair.

The bill having been read, and agreed to without amendment, received its third reading and paſſed.

Mr. S. Smith from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill providing for ſalvage in caſe of re-capture, which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe on Thurſday.

Mr. S. Smith, preſented a petition of H. Stouper and Andrew Wallace, of the city of Baltimore, merchants, ſtating that they had by lawful purchaſe, in the iſland of Tortola, become the owners of a certain ſhip or veſſel called the Columbus, which had been captured from the French by the American brig Genius, Denbo Cable, commander, belonging to Cadwallader Colden, of New-York, then on board the ſaid brig. That by virtue of a commiſſion produced from the American government by the perſons aforeſaid, in the Britiſh court of Vice Admiralty, the ſhip Columbus was adjudged to be the property of the captors, and thereupon ſold by ſaid Colden to the petitioners. That on her arrival at the port of Baltimore, and upon due application being made to the Collector for an American Regiſter, the ſame was refuſed upon the ground that there was no law which embraced the ſubject.—Wherfore the petitioners pray that a law may be paſſed authoriſing the Collector aforeſaid to grant a regiſter for the Columbus. Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The Houſe went into committee of the whole on the bill ſupplementary to the act intituled "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States;" and the bill having been read, was agreed to without amendment, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 18.

Mr. Speaker laid before the houſe a letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, incloſing an eſtimate of the appropriations neceſſary for the year 1800, and a ſtatement of expenditures from the 1ſt November 1798, to 1ſt November 1799.

The bill intituled "An act ſupplementary to the act intituled an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, and th
meration of ſlaves, within the United S
was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Speaker ſaid, he had received a lett
dreſſed to him, in the French language (of
he had procured a tranſlation) from ſix F
officers confined in goal at Burlington, i
ſtate of New-Jerſey, which was read and re
to the Secretary of the Navy.

The letter ſtated that they had been in
ſonment ſix months; that their uſage wa
trary to that of enemy officers in the power
French Republic, who allowed them to
either for their own or a neutral country
that American officers were not detained in F
as priſoners of war—wherefore they pray
allowed to depart for their own or for a n
country.

Mr. Holmes preſented a petition of a n
of the inhabitants of Augſta and Ann-A
counties, Virginia, which was read and re
to the committee on Poſt-Office and Poſt-R

On motion of Mr. Elmendorf, the petiti
ſundry inhabitants of the town of Woodſto
the county of Ulſter, and of the town of
in the county of Delaware, ſtate of New-
preſented at the laſt ſeſſion, and undecided
were referred to the committee on Poſt-
and Poſt-Roads.

Immediately after reading the journal,
eral Marſhall came into the Houſe of Rep
tatives, apparently much agitated, and add
the Speaker in the following words:

Information, ſir, has juſt been received
our illuſtrious fellow-citizen, the Comman
Chief of the American army, and the late
dent of the United States, is no more.

Though this diſtreſſing intelligence, is no
tain, there is too much reaſon to believ
truth.

After receiving information of a national
mity ſo heavy and ſo afflicting, the Houſe o
preſentatives can be but ill-fitted for public
neſs. I move you therefore, that you ad

The Houſe immediately adjourned.

The Senate alſo adjourned in conſequen
this diſtreſſing intelligence.

THURSDAY, December 19.

Mr. Samuel Goode from Virginia, app
this day, was qualified and took his ſeat.

Mr. Marſhall addreſſed the Chair as fol

Mr. Speaker,

The melancholy event which was yeſterd
nounced with doubt, has been rendered be
certain. Our WASHINGTON is no more!
hero, the ſage and the patriot of America
man on whom, in times of danger, every
was turned, and all hope was placed, lives
only in his great actions, and in the hearts
affectionate and afflicted people.

If ſir, it had even not been unuſual ope
teſtify reſpect for the memory of thoſe
Heaven had ſelected as its inſtrument for di
ing good to men, yet ſuch has been the u
mon worth, and ſuch the extraordinary inc
which have marked the life of him whoſe l
all deplore, that the whole American natio
pelled by the ſame feelings, would call wi
voice for a public manifeſtation of that
which is ſo deep and ſo univerſal.

More than any other individual, and as
as to one individual was poſſible, has he
buted to found this our wide ſpreading e
and to give to the weſtern world its indepe
and its freedom.

Having effected the great object for wh
was placed at the head of our armies, w
ſeen him converting the ſword into the plov
and voluntarily ſinking the ſoldier into th
zen.

When the debility of our federal ſyſte
become manifeſt, and the bonds which con
the parts of this vaſt continent were diſſolvi
have ſeen him the chief of thoſe patriots
formed for us a conſtitution, which by pre
the union, will, I truſt, ſubſtantiate and p
ate thoſe bleſſings our Revolution had p
to beſtow.

In obedience to the general voice of hi
try, calling upon him to preſide over a gre
ple, we have ſeen him once more quit the
ment he loved, and in a ſeaſon more ſtor
tempeſtuous than war itſelf, with calm a
determination, purſue the true intereſts of
tion, and contribute more than any othe
contribute to the eſtabliſhment of that ſyſ
policy which will, I truſt yet preſerve our
our honour and our independence.

Having been twice unanimouſly choſe
Magiſtrate of a free people, we ſee him a
when his re election with the general ſ
could not have been doubted, affording
world a rare inſtance of moderation, by w
ing from his high ſtation to the peaceful
private life.

However the public confidence may ch
the public affections fluctuate with reſpe
thers, yet with reſpect to him, they have
and in peace, in public and in private li

[illegible] mind, and as conſtant as [illegible] own exalted virtues.

Let us then, Mr. Speaker, pay the laſt tribute of reſpect and affection to our departed friend—let the grand council of the nation diſplay thoſe [illegible]entiments which the nation feels.

For this purpoſe I hold in my hand ſome Reſolutions which I will take the liberty to offer to the houſe.

Mr. Marſhall having handed them in at the table, they were read, and unanimouſly agreed to by the houſe, in the words following, viz.

Reſolved, That this houſe will wait on the Preſident of the United States, in condolence of this mournful event.

Reſolved, That the Speaker's chair be ſhrouded with black. And that the members and officers of the houſe wear black, during the ſeſſion.

Reſolved, That a committee in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to conſider on the moſt ſuitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man, firſt in war, firſt in peace, and firſt in the hearts of his country.

Reſolved, That this houſe when it adjourn do adjourn to Monday,

Meſſrs. Marſhall and Smith were appointed a committee to wait on the Preſident, to know at what time he would be ready to receive the houſe to expreſs their condolence on the melancholy event—and having returned, reported that the Preſident had appointed one o'clock for that purpoſe.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Shaw, his Secretary, and read in the words following, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The letter herewith tranſmitted will inform you that it has pleaſed Divine Providence to remove from this life, our excellent fellow citizen GEORGE WASHINGTON, by the purity of his character and a long ſeries of ſervices to his country, rendered illuſtrious through the world. It remains for an affectionate and grateful people in whoſe hearts he can never die, to pay ſuitable honour to his memory.

JOHN ADAMS.

Mount-Vernon, December 15.

SIR,

IT is with inexpreſſible grief, that I have to announce to you the death of the great and good Gen. WASHINGTON. He died laſt evening between 10 and 11 o'clock, after a ſhort illneſs of about 24 hours. His diſorder was an inflammatory ſore throat which proceeded from a cold, which he made but little complaint on Friday. On Saturday morning about 3 o'clock he became ill. Dr. Craick attended him in the morning, and Dr. Dick, of Alexandria, and Dr. Brown, of Port Tobacco, were ſoon after called in. Every medical aſſiſtance was offered, but without the deſired effect. His laſt ſcene corresponded with the whole tenor of his life. Not a groan nor complaint eſcaped him, in extreme diſtreſs. With perfect reſignation and a full poſſeſſion of his reaſon, he cloſed his well ſpent life.

I have the honour to be, &c.

TOBIAS LEAR.

Preſident of the
United States.

On motion of Mr. Otis, the meſſage of the Preſident, and letter accompanying it, were referred to the joint committee appointed this day, in purſuance of the third Reſolution moved by Mr. Marſhall.

The hour having arrived which the Preſident had appointed, the houſe proceeded to wait upon him—and having returned, Mr. Speaker read the following Addreſs of the houſe and the Preſident's Reply thereto:

SIR,

The Houſe of Repreſentatives penetrated with a ſenſe of the irreparable loſs ſuſtained by the Nation, by the death of that great and good man, the illuſtrious and beloved WASHINGTON, wait on you, Sir, to expreſs their condolence on this melancholy and diſtreſſing event.

To which the Preſident made the following

REPLY.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I receive with great reſpect and affection the condolence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives on this melancholy and affecting event, in the death of the moſt beloved and illuſtrious perſonage which this country ever produced. I ſympathize with you, with the nation, and with good men through the world, in this irreparable loſs, ſuſtained by us all.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, 19th
December, 1799.

A meſſage from the Senate announced their concurrence to the Reſolution appointing a joint committee, paſſed this day—and that ſeven members were appointed on their part.

[illegible]teen were appointed on the part of this houſe.

And then the Houſe adjourned till Monday morning 11 o'clock.

Pennſylvania Legiſlature.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

FRIDAY, December 6.

Mr. Blair preſented a petition from a number of inhabitants of Huntingdon county, praying compenſation to the holders of unſatisfied warrants and an exoneration of intereſt on unimproved lands located before the late Indian War. Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Preſton preſented a petition from the ſeventh-day Baptiſts of Delaware and Cheſter counties, remonſtrating againſt that part of the militia law of this ſtate, which impoſes the performance of military duty on the ſeventh day of the week, and praying relief. Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Blair preſented a petition from Jacob Shoup and others, praying that the ſaid Jacob Shoup be permitted to erect a wing dam on the ſouth ſide of the Rayſtown branch of Juniata.—Read and ordered to lie on the table.

MONDAY, December 9.

The petition of Jacob Shoup and others was read a ſecond time, and referred to Meſſrs. Blair, Hunter and Miller, to report thereon.

The petition from the ſeventh-day Baptiſts of Delaware and Cheſter counties, was read a ſecond time and referred to Meſſrs. Preſton, Palmer, Bull, Kirk and Frazer, to report thereon.

The petition of a number of inhabitants of Huntingdon county, relative to unſatisfied warrants, &c. was read a ſecond time and referred to Meſſrs. Whitehill, M'Nair, Boileau, Hunter and M'Dowell, to report thereon.

The petition from a number of the inhabitants of the fifth election diſtrict in Huntingdon county, was read a ſecond time and referred to Meſſrs. Blair, Fulmer and Smith, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, ſeconded by Mr. A. Scott,

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to conſider of the propriety of veſting in the courts of quarter ſeſſions in the reſpective counties, the power of authorizing the erection of wing dams and other dams on waters, that are or ſhall be declared public highways, and ordered that Meſſrs. Hemphill, Frailey, Hartzell, Barclay, Snyder, Linnard and Frazer, be a committee for that purpoſe.

TUESDAY, December 10.

Mr. M'Nair preſented a petition from a number of the purchaſers of lots in the towns of Erie, Waterford and Franklin, praying that a law may be paſſed ſupplementary to the law granting the right of pre-emption to all thoſe who paid for or improved lots in the aforeſaid towns, provided they made application in a certain time, and paid the amount of the original purchaſe money, which was read, and by ſpecial order, read a ſecond time, and referred to Meſſrs. M'Nair, Taylor, Cobean, Beal and Ley, to report thereon.

A motion was made by Mr. Frailey, ſeconded by Mr. A. Scott, and read as follows, viz.

Reſolved, That the Committee of Accounts be and they are hereby inſtructed to allow members in the ſettlement of their Accounts, compenſation only for the time they have actually attended in the houſe, except in caſes of ſickneſs or other unavoidable accidents. Ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 11.

A motion was made by Mr. Frazer, ſeconded by Mr. Buckley, and read as follows, viz.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any, and if any, what offices in the Commonwealth, other than thoſe of the Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, may with ſafety be aboliſhed as unneceſſary, and alſo to enquire and report on the propriety of decreaſing the ſalaries of the officers of government, and the wages of members of the General Aſſembly.

Foreign Occurrences.

PARIS, October 12.

This moment we have received a letter from the Hague by expreſs, dated the 8th inſtant, ſtating, that on the 5th there were ſome ſkirmiſhes of out poſts, the 6th, ſome patroles were met and engaged—at noon all our army were in motion; we attacked the Engliſh and Anglo Ruſſians, the former in the onſet made a vigorous reſiſtance, but their diſagreement and diſunion with the Ruſſians having occaſioned an inactivity on the part of the latter, conſpiracy enſued, and then their defeat became general, and never was ſeen the like. In ſhort, they have loſt even their women, of which we count 200. We cannot enumerate the number of the ſlain but the fields are covered with them 3 leagues diſtance. The Engliſh having retired into their firſt entrenchment and ſtripped of every neceſſary, have demanded to retire in a military manner, which has been refuſed. This day they are to be ſummoned to ſurrender priſoners of war.

The good genius of France has been watchful and has come to our aid, but the courage of our ſoldiers has ſtill done much more.

At the departure of the expreſs, the Head Quarters of the French and Batavian army were at Alkmaar. (Signed)

PALY, *Editor of Ami des Lois.*

October 14.

A Secretary of the Republic has given us the following Intelligence.

Citizens Repreſentatives,

The Directory has juſt learnt by a diſpatch from General Brune, that the loſs of the Anglo Ruſſians, in the affair of Caſtricum, ſurpaſſes the calculations they had made; and that they had not been leſs conſiderable than at the battle of Bergen. They are eſpecially diſtreſſing to the enemy, as they loſt a great number of officers. The effects of this victory are ſuch, that on this day (8th Oct.) they were compelled to beat a retreat. The R[illegible] purſued them, and although the e[illegible] three hours in advance, we wounded [illegible]ir men, and made as many priſoners [illegible]ght of the [illegible] was ſo precipitate, [illegible] left behind [illegible]eat portion of thei[illegible] military [illegible]th- ing, &c. Th[illegible] ven obliged [illegible] in- don a great num[illegible] men and c[illegible] ho arrived with [illegible]ſh, and [illegible] dy

thought themſelves maſters of Holland. In ſhort, the enemy only ſtopped the progreſs of the Republicans by covering themſelves by an inundation. The Engliſh, who rely more on treaſon, than the courage which they poſſeſs, ſent Major General Don with a flag to General Daendels. In this reſpectable capacity, Don was ſecretly charged to attempt the deſtruction of the Batavian fidelity. General Daendels had him ARRESTED—Inſtructions from the duke of York, and a proclamation of the Prince of Orange, were found upon this officer, which diſcovered the perfidy of which he was the agent.

The new triumphs of the Republic, coming at once from all points, and from two parts of the world, have every where excited the moſt lively enthuſiaſm. The public joy has hardly ever been manifeſted in ſo ſtriking a manner.—Hope is at once revived—we ſee the coalition divided and conquered, the government ſtrengthened by our ſucceſs, and factions abaſhed. The news from Egypt, which arrived yeſterday, was brought by the packet boat the Swallow, which left Alexandria the 27th Thermidor, and entered Marſeilles the 30th September.

Army of the Eaſt.

BUONAPARTE, General in Chief, to the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Citizen Directors,

The 8th Thermidor I cauſed the caſtle of Aboukir to be ſummoned. The ſon of the Pacha, his Kiaya, and all the officers, were deſirous to capitulate, but the ſoldiers refuſed.

The 9th, the bombardment continued; on the 10th, many batteries were eſtabliſhed on the right and left of the iſthmus, many gun boats were ſunk, a frigate was diſmaſted, and ſent to ſea. On the 11th, the enemy began to want proviſions, and ſallied out into ſome houſes of the village adjoining the fort. General Lannes haſtened to the place, and was wounded in the leg. Gen. Menou took his place in the command of the ſiege. On the 12th, Gen. Devouſt ſeized many of the houſes where the enemy had made a lodgment, and caſt himſelf into the fort, where numbers of the enemy were killed. The 22d battalion of light infantry, and the chief of brigade Mange, behaved with great ſpirit. The 15th, our batteries were upon the counter-ſcarpe, our mortars kept up a very active fire, and the caſtle was a heap of ruins. The enemy had no communication with the ſquadron; they died of thirſt and hunger, and took the part, not of capitulating, which they do not underſtand, but of throwing away their arms, and coming to embrace the knees of the conqueror. The ſon of the Pacha, his kiaya, and 2000 men were made priſoners; there were found in the caſtle 300 wounded, and 1800 carcaſes. Some of our balls killed as much as ſix men. In the firſt 24 hours after the Turkiſh garriſon marched out, more than 400 priſoners died, in conſequence of eating and drinking with two much avidity. Thus the affair of Aboukir coſts the Porte 18,000 men, and a great number of cannon.

During the fifteen days that this expedition laſted, I was highly ſatisfied with the ſpirit of the inhabitants of Egypt. No movements appeared, and every body lived as uſual.

The officers of engineers Bertrand and Liedot, and the commandant of the artillery Faultier, behaved with the greateſt diſtinction.

Health and reſpect,

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Army of the Danube.

Head Quarters at Zurich, 9th October, 1799.

MASSENA, General in Chief, to the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Citizen Directors,

Obliged to be preſent ſucceſſively at different points of the line, where I was called by the urgency and importance of the military operations which took place without interruption, I have not hitherto been able to inform you otherways than by telegraphic diſpatches of the movements of the army from the 25th of September, to the 8th inſt. but I am about to ſupply the deficiency by a ſketch of theſe movements, waiting till I ſhall be able to give a more detailed account in a report to be ſent with the colours taken from the enemy.

Before me was the Ruſſian army of Korſakoff. It occupied the line of Zurich, at the confluence of the Aar and the Rhine. The Auſtrian army commanded by Hotze who occupied the right bank of the Lint, and whoſe line extended from Limath to the upper lake of Zurich, and defended by a flotilla, and finally, the corps of the Auſtrian general Jellakich, who occupied the paſſages of the Griſon country.

By means of a falſe attack upon Bruck, by general Menard, in order to draw thither a part of the enemy's forces, I paſſed the Limath in force at Dietikon, and the Lint between the lakes of Zurich and Wallenthal. At the paſſage of Dietikon, the batteaux were launched into the water in the face of the enemy's fire, and under the protection of our artillery, and in leſs than two hours (thanks to the ſkill of our *Britonniers* directed by the chief of brigade of artillery, Dedon) we had a bridge acroſs the Limath, and 8000 men upon the oppoſite bank. General Caron commanded the advanced guard, under the orders of Gen. Lorge, who commanded the diviſion.

At the paſſage of the Lint two hundred ſwimmers, their ſabres in their teeth, and their pikes in their hands, formed the advanced guard, put the enemy's poſt to the ſword, and thus prepared the ſucceſs of the day: general Soult commanded this operation. The reſult of the battle fought after theſe two paſſages was, that we occupied the weſtern part of Zurichberg, and eſtabliſhed ourſelves upon all the right bank of the Limath. Zurich ſummoned to ſurrender had offered conditions, a part of which might have been accepted; but with an unheard of ferocity, the Ruſſian advanced poſts having fired upon our flag of truce, and wounded two trumpeters, I gave the enemy battle on the 26th of September, at the end of which Zurich was taken, ſword in hand. The generals Mortier and Klein commanded the attack of Zurich on the left, and Leye upon the right bank. At the ſame time Suwarrow, whoſe march had been combined with the intended attack, by the armies of Hotze and Korſakoff, forced the paſſage of Gothard, and marched in maſs againſt the little cantons (Ury, Schywtz Zug, and Glaris) in order from thence to unite the two armies to take the command of them, and [illegible] French territory.

Korſakoff being beaten, and [illegible] Suwarrow could hardly expect to [illegible]

I directed againſt Schwytz, the [illegible] Mortier, and againſt Weſſen, the [illegible] Soult, then commanded by general [illegible] I marched myſelf againſt Altor, in the [illegible] Uri—but Suwarrow had paſſed from [illegible] tal into the Muttonthal, and he was [illegible] the environs of Mutton, and had [illegible] corps againſt the valley of Glarus. The [illegible] ſibility of acting to advantage in ſuch [illegible] valleys, had determined me to leave Suwarrow the liberty of entering into Switzerland [illegible] that preſſed by the battles which I [illegible] with him in the valley of Mutton, and [illegible] with a reſiſtance, if I oppoſed him he [illegible] come out of his hiding place at the [illegible] Enſilden, where I had no more than [illegible] battalion of obſervation, and that I could [illegible] him at my leiſure in the open field—but [illegible] deſirous of avoiding a general and deciſive engagement, he threw himſelf into the Griſons [illegible] the valley of Flems, continually harraſſed [illegible] the flanks and in the rear by the corps [illegible] to attack him if he had remained. He [illegible] himſelf by frightful roads, and with deſpair [illegible] his heart, leaving in our power two [illegible] wounded, part of his artillery, and almoſt [illegible] his baggage.

Korſakoff, informed of the danger of Suwarrow had haſtily gathered a corps compoſed of the ſcattered remains of his army, and that of Hotze, the Bavarian contingents the corps of Conde, and of all the Auſtrian corps which defended the valley of the Griſons. He [illegible] march towards the Thur, and from [illegible] againſt Zurich—but I had already [illegible] againſt him with the diviſions of Menoid, [illegible] and Gezan, at the ſame time that General [illegible] marched againſt Reinech. I found him between the Thur and the Rhine. I beat him, and forced him beyond this river, compelling him [illegible] ſome time to take up the bridges of Conſtance and Depenhoſen, which I ſeized.

Although I purpoſe not to enter here into any details. I cannot avoid ſpeaking of the unſhaken firmneſs of our infantry, and the inconceivable zeal of the light artillery, againſt one of the moſt vigorous charges of artillery ever executed—both have immortalized themſelves this day.

The light artillery, charged and ſabred in the middle of the afray, did not ceaſe to [illegible] and fire grape ſhot. A part of our infantry often having met the enemy's cavalry with moſt lively, and continued, [illegible] ſteady fire, received them at the points of their bayonets without moving a line, while another part of this infantry charged them in flank with moſt unexampled boldneſs.

The reſults of theſe different battles, are about 18,000 priſoners, of which 8000 are wounded and could not be carried away by the enemy; more than 100 pieces of cannon, 13 ſtands of colours 4 generals taken priſoners, 5 generals killed, among whom is the general Hotze, the retaking of Gothard of Glaſſis, and of all the vallies that enter into it. Finally, the total loſs of the enemy, in theſe different affairs, is more than 30,000 men.

Health and reſpect,

(Signed) MASSENA.

HAERLEM, October 8.

LETTER from the Commiſſaries of the Army to the Directory of the

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

Citizen Directors,

We haſten to ſend you the favorable news, that the enemy are totally beaten and are retreating rapidly—The French have taken poſſeſſion of Alkmaar and are buſied in following the enemy—We are deſired to ſend directly to Beverwyk 200 men to eſcort the priſoners here. We hope to have the pleaſure this evening to ſend the particulars of the victory which we have obtained.

Eſteem and reſpect,

E. DE PINEDA,
W. E. DOMPSELER.

From Amſterdam they write,

To day the municipality have publiſhed an account from General Du Monceau, that the Engliſh have retreated from Alkmaar, and that the French have taken poſſeſſion—that great diſorder prevails in the Engliſh army, and that the Ruſſians aſſaſſinate their officers, that 800 men who were taken by the Engliſh, are ſent back unexchanged. The priſoners of the enemy ſince the battle of the 6th coſt them 6000 men and 15 pieces of cannon. This evening paſſed [illegible] waggons with wounded Frenchmen.

**One General has ſuffered, which is ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of their retreat.*

Extract of a letter from Alkmaar.

This morning at 3 o'clock, Engliſh evacuated our town and retreated to Langendyk, and the Dutch and French troops entered at 10 o'clock. 'Tis remarkable, that the ſame day, in 1573, it was likewiſe retaken.

Head Quartes at Beverwick, 6th October

BRUNE, General in Chief, to the Batavian Directors.

Citizen Directors,

I was convinced that the enemy would be deceived by the poſition to which I had fallen back. He attacked us to day. We fought from 7 o'clock, A. M. to 8 in the evening. The enemy have been beaten and purſued to Egmont. We have taken 11 pieces of cannon and 2500 Ruſſian and Engliſh priſoners, a great number, principally Ruſſians, are killed. The Dutch generals Bonhomme and Viehery diſtinguiſhed themſelves. I have to acknowledge the good conduct of the national troops of Rotterdam—they ſtood the fire like veterans.

Reſpect.

BRUNE.

HAGUE, October 10.

The Citizens E. de Pineda and W. E. Van Dompſeler, commiſſioners of the executive of the Batavian republic for the organization of an army of armed citizens, have written the following letter to the ſaid executive, dated Haerlem, October 8.

Citizens Directors,

The news which we had the honor to write you this day at noon, are not only confirmed n this evening a French adjutant-general arri ed, with the commandant of this place. Parve, who aſſures us, that the Engliſh and Ruſſians are fighting each other. There is alſo a private let er from Beverwyck, ſtating, that the Ruſſians had revolted againſt the officers, and killed ſever al of them, even, as it is ſaid, their general, and that this was the cauſe of their precipitate re treat. What is very ſure, is, that the Ruſſian officers, priſoners of war, told us this morning that theſe two days paſt they had had no bread, and that great miſunderſtandings exiſt between them and the Engliſh.

ROTTERDAD, October 11

We have received letters from Amſterdam, by which we learn that the armies are engaged again, and that the French are already in Pets ten. There have arrived here 507 priſoners, the greater part of whom are Ruſſians. It appears by letters from Alkmaar, that the Engliſh left that town too precipitately to do it any injury. The requiſitions which were laid in the morning, they had not time to collect.

LONDON, October 14.

The Duke of York to Mr. Dundas.

Head-Quarters, Alkmaer,
October 7.

THE enemy after the action of the 2d, having taken up the poſition between Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, I determined to endeavour to force him thence before he had an opportunity of ſtrengthening by works the ſhort and very defenſible line which he occupied, and to oblige him ſtill further to retire before he could be joined by the reinforcements which I had information were upon their march.

Preparatory therefore to a general forward movement, I ordered the advanced poſts which the army took up on the 3d inſtant, in front of this place, of Egmont-op-te-Hoof, and Egmont-op-Zee, to be purſued forward, which operation took place yeſterday morning. At firſt little oppoſition was ſhewn, and we ſucceeded in taking poſſeſſion of the villages of Schermerhorn, Archer Sloot, Limmon, Baccum, and of a poſition on the Sand Hills near Wyck-op Zee: the column of Ruſſian troops under the command of Major General D'Eſſen, in endeavouring to gain a height in front of their intended advanced poſts at Baccum, which was material to the ſecurity of that point, was vigorouſly oppoſed, and afterwards attacked by a ſtrong body of the enemy which obliged Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby to move up in ſupport with the reſerve of his corps.

The enemy on their part advanced their whole force; the action became general along the whole line from Limmon to the ſea, and was maintained with great obſtinacy on both ſides until night, when the enemy retired leaving us maſters of the field of battle. The conflict however, has, I am concerned to ſtate, been as ſevere, and has been attended with as ſerious a loſs (in proportion to the number engaged, as any of thoſe which have been fought by the brave troops compoſing this army ſince their arrival in Holland. The gallantry they diſplayed, and the perſeverance with which they ſupported the fatigues of this day, rival their former exertions.

To General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the other general Officers in command of the brigades before mentioned as alſo to col. Macdonald, my warmeſt acknowledgments are due, for their ſpirited exertions during this affair; nor ought I to omit the praiſe due to Col. Clephane, commanding four companies of the 3d, and one of the Coldſtream Regiments of Guards, who by a ſpirited charge, drove two battalions of the enemy from the poſt of Acher Sloot, making 200 priſoners. I have ſincerely to regret, that in the courſe of the action Major-General Hutchinſon received a muſket ſhot wound in the thigh, which however is not ſerious.

I have not yet received any reports of the killed and wounded, but I am apprehenſive that the number of Britiſh is not leſs than 500, and that the loſs of the Ruſſian troops, as far as I can underſtand, amounts to 1200 men. I ſhall as early as circumſtances poſſibly permit, tranſmit particular returns.

Head Quarters, Schagen Brug,
October 9.

SIR,

I have already acquainted you with the reſult of the action of the 6th inſtant, which terminated ſucceſsful to the allied arms, and at the ſame time pointed out the neceſſity of the movement which produced this affair.

From the priſoners taken upon the 6th inſtant, I learnt the certainty of the enemy having been reinforced ſince the action of the 2d, by two demi-brigades, amounting to about 6000 infantry, and of their having ſtrengthened the poſition of Beverwyck, and fortified ſtrongly in the rear of the points which it would ſtill be neceſſary to carry before Haerlem could be attacked.

It ought alſo to be ſtated, that the enemy had retired a large force upon Purmirind, in an almoſt inacceſſible poſition, covered by an inundated country, and the debouches from which were ſtrongly fortified, and in the hands of the enemy; and further, that as our army advanced, this corps was placed in our rear.

But ſuch obſtacles would have been overcome, had not the ſtate of the weather, the ruined condition of the roads, and total want of the neceſſary ſupplies ariſing from the above cauſes, preſented difficulties which required the moſt ſerious conſideration.

Having maturely weighed the circumſtances in which the army was thus placed, and having thought it my duty on a point of ſo much importance to conſult with General Sir R. Abercrombie, and the Lieutenant Generals of this army, I could not but conſider, and their opinion was unanimous on the ſubject, that it would be for the benefit of the general cauſe to withdraw the troops from their advanced poſition, in order to wait his majeſty's [illegible]

I muſt requeſt you will again repeat to his majeſty the diſtinguiſhed conduct of his army; which whilſt acting under the preſſure of uncommon difficulties, never for a moment ceaſed to be actuated by the nobleſt feelings for the ſucceſs of the public cauſe, and the honor of the Britiſh arms.

As there are many points reſulting from our preſent ſituation upon which your may require particular information, and ſuch details as cannot be brought within the compaſs of a letter, I have thought it neceſſary to charge my ſecretary Col. Browrigg with this diſpatch, who will be able to explain fully all matters relating to this army.

I tranſmit a return of killed, and wounded, and miſſing, of his majeſty's and the Ruſſian troops in the action of the 6th inſt; I moſt heartly lament that it has again been ſo ſerious, and that ſo many brave and valuable men have fallen.—I am yours, &c.

FREDERICK.

Return of the Engliſh, killed, and wounded, and miſſing, in the action of October 6.

Two lieutenant cols. 2 ſubalterns, 3 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 83 rank and file, 7 horſes killed; colonel, 1 lieut. col. 3 majors, 7 captains, 2 ſubalterns, 1 ſtaff, 23 ſerjeants, 666 rank and file, 13 horſes wounded; 2 lieut. cols. 1 major, 5 captains 11 ſubalterns, 13 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 30 rank and file miſſing.

Head Quarters Zuyper Sluys, October 13, 1799.
Liſt of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the Ruſſian forces, under the command of his royal highneſs the Duke of York, in the action of the 6th October, 1799.

8 ſubaltern officers, 15 non-commiſſioned officers, and 359 private killed or taken priſoners.

5 Field officers and captains, 21 ſubaltern officers 34 non-commiſſioned officers, and 675 privates wounded.—Total 382 killed or taken priſoners, and 735 wounded.

[Signed] D'ESSEN, Maj. Gen.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, December 18.

Captain Jones, arrived yeſterday from Hamburgh, informs, that on the 2d October, he ſaw Napper Tandy and four of his accomplices, put on board of an Engliſh cutter, which failed immediately from Hamburgh.

Captain Main, in the ſhip Argus, arrived laſt night in 47 days from St. Sebaſtians. The day he failed, poſitive news of Buonaparte's arrival at Paris, was received there.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19

We learn, that in conſequence of the melancholy information yeſterday received of the death of LT. GENERAL WASHINGTON, the common council of this city laſt evening paſſed a reſolution requeſting the mayor of Philadelphia to have the bells muffled for three days, and that the deliberations of the council be ſuſpended until Monday evening, as a public teſtimony of reſpect due to his exalted and moſt excellent character.

Laſt evening about nine o'clock, the city was alarmed by the cry of Fire. It proceeded from Rickets' Circus, which, in a few minutes after the diſcovery was enveloped in flames. Theſe communicating to a range of new three ſtory brick buildings in Sixth ſtreet, the wooden part of five of them was nearly all deſtroyed. The flames alſo communicated to O'Ellers Hotel, and left nothing but the bare walls unconſumed. There were upwards of 300 perſons in the Circus at the time; but, we are happy to learn, they all eſcaped without injury.

LANCASTER, December 18.

Yeſterday being the day appointed by the Conſtitution, for inſtalling the Governor in his office, Thomas M'Kean accordingly, met the Legiſlature of the ſtate in the Repreſentative's Chamber, at 12 o'clock. The oaths of Office being adminiſtered, he was duly proclaimed Governor of the State of Pennſylvania: After which he delivered the following Addreſs.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

To the obligations of honour, gratitude and intereſt, I have now added the pledge of a ſolemn oath, for the faithful performance of the truſt, which my fellow citizens have repoſed in me. I am ſenſible of the difficulty, as well as of the importance of the taſk that I have undertaken: But regarding the happineſs and proſperity of our Conſtituents as my ſole object; purſuing the Conſtitutions and Laws of our Country as my conſtant guide; and confiding in the countenance and co-operation of the Legiſlature; I will not reſiſt the hope of ſucceſs, which prompts and animates me on the occaſion.

Under this impreſſion, Gentlemen, permit me to beſpeak a continuance of that harmony which happily ſubſiſted between the Legiſlative and Executive departments, during the Adminiſtration of my patriotic predeceſſor. The preſent criſis in human affairs, evidently demands the exerciſe of wiſdom, moderation and fortitude, from all who are employed in the buſineſs of government. Let us then, according to the province and the capacity allotted to us, cordially unite in exerciſing thoſe attributes for ſupporting the Government of the Union, for aſſerting the rights of the State, for encouraging virtue, knowledge, induſtry, and for preſerving ſocial order, confidence and concord; ſo that our labours may be juſtly crowned with the applauſe of our Conſtituents, and the bleſſing of heaven.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Lancaſter, 17th
December 1799.

y of Waſhington will never die in the hearts mericans.

While we ſorrow for his death, let us not neg his example; while we deplore his loſs, let ndeavour to imitate his virtue—let us always in view his well ſpent life, and meritorious ces—let us for a moment go further—let us oſe we ſee him in the manſions of eternal enjoying the rewards of his virtues; ſtill ous for the happineſs and welfare of his coun—let us ſuppoſe we hear him ſpeak——what ld be his language—what his parental injunc—be virtuous—be wiſe—be determined—pd party feuds—ſhun inteſtine diviſions—in nimity is ſalvation; be unanimous—defend! -protect!——ſave your country!

hat we may be enabled to do this may the of wiſdom and of battles, that God, who e the univerſe and ſuperintends all human af grant us the power and the will.

Laſt Notice.

*T*WO *YEARS and upwards having elapſed ſince the ſubſcriber declined buſineſs in Pitts gh, principally with the view of collecting his erous Out-ſtanding Debts. Early notice to this having been given, and in no one inſtance at ded to. He would have long ſince commenced had it not been his earneſt deſire to avoid ad Coſts to their debts, which in many inſtances ld exceed the principal, but no longer indul e can be given—therefore thoſe perſons who ot come forward and pay their reſpective ba es before the 18th inſtant, muſt abide the con nces.*

OLIVER ORMSBY.

Pittſburgh, 9th Jan. 1800.

William Chriſty

ETURNS *his ſincere thanks to his Cuſtomers for the favours received, and has juſt to ob e to* THOSE *who yet remain* INDEBTED *m. that it is neceſſary* THEY *ſhould ſettle their unts without any further delay, as all unſett Accounts on the 20th of February next, will then it in ſuit.*

ittſburgh, 9th January, 1800. F20

To be Sold.

One Hundred Acres of Land,

ITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittſburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The d from the Allegheny to Meadville croſſes at place. The ſituation is well calculated for lic buſineſs, particularly a Tavern. The Land ood, and the Houſes are good for that part of country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon.— indiſputable title will be given. For further ticulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, *junr.*

January 9, 1800. t.f *on the premiſes.*

Stray Hogs.

CAME *to the plantation of the ſubſcriber on the firſt of Auguſt laſt, living in St. Clair unſhip, Coal Hill, ſix* STRAY HOGS—*viz — lack Barrow marked two ſlits and two under —1 white Boar and 1 white Barrow, no marks 2 Barrows; the one black and the other white, h ears cropped, ſlit and under bit in the off ears 1 blue and white Boar, nigh ear cropped, two ſlits d under bit in the off ear. The owner is deſired prove property, pay charges and take them away.*

CHARLES SMITH.

January 9th, 1800.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of e line belonging to the ſaid State in the late ar, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt of September next, incluſive, and that the ſubſcribers, thorized by law, will ſit as a Board at ſaid ffice on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the renoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and etermine all unſatisfied claims already filed, as ell as thoſe which may be filed on or before e ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

PITTSBURGH, December 20, 1799.

Diviſion Orders.

THE General Court Martial which aſſembled here on the 20th November laſt, of which Brigadier General William Jack, was Preſident, for the trial of Brigadier General Henry Taylor, of Waſhington County Militia, having adjourned to meet at the Town of Greenſburgh, in the County of Weſtmoreland, on the ſecond Tueſday of January next, the Members of the Court, the Witneſſes, and all others concerned, are hereby ordered punctually to attend. Major John Simonſon will deliver a copy of this order to Brigadier General Henry Taylor.

JOHN GIBSON, *Major General of the Militia of Weſtmoreland Waſhington, Fayette, Allegheny and Green Counties.*

By virtue of an order of Orphan's Court of the county of Allegheny, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Tueſday the 14th day of January next, 100 Acres of Land, ſituate in Elizabeth townſhip, in the Forks of Yough, with a good Log Dwelling Houſe and a new Sawmill thereon, and 20 acres of cleared land, adjoining lands of James Scott, Hugh Wilſon, and Joſeph Pierce, being part of the real eſtate of James Stewart, late of Elizabeth townſhip deceaſed, at which time and place attendance will be given by Hannah Stewart and James Stewart, jun. adminiſtrators.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Clerk.

Pittsburgh, January

Wedneſday laſt, was, at this place to the performance of *Funeral Honors* to ther of his Country, the reſpected and WASHINGTON. The houſes were ſhut—ſineſs ſuſpended, and Citizens of every tion united in a becoming manner, to their veneration for the memory of the la ſident, and commander in Chief of the of the United States.

It is computed, that upwards of 2000 attended the proceſſion which took place occaſion.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Secretary of the Treaſury has ſub to Congreſs, various reports of mr. James ſuperintendant of public buildings in Waſh by which it appears, that they are not ye pleted, but may perhaps be ready at the ti pointed for the reception of the officers vernment, and accommodation of Congreſ

THE PRESIDENT's HOUSE

wants 32,480 dollars, according to mr. ſtatement, to be completely finiſhed.

All the external and internal ſtone an work of the north wing of the

CAPITOL

is carried to its full height and roofed.

THE SENATE CHAMBER

is floored, roofed, and in conſiderable fo neſs. This room is ſemi-eliptical, 86 by and 41 feet high, has 16 columns of the order, and the ſeats are to form an amphit 110 feet in circumference.

THE REPRESENTATIVES CHAM

which is 86 by 35 feet and 36 feet high, w galleries is floored, as alſo five rooms, adj for committees.

The ſuperintendant reports, that if he all the workmen now employed—the Capi be completed by the firſt of next February.

THE TREASURY OFFICE

is nearly finiſhed—but the foundation and tion walls of

THE WAR OFFICE

are only raiſed to the level of the ſtreet.

FUNDS.

The Commiſſioners have only 1347 d caſh in hand, but there are 180,000 due ne ſales of lots, and nearly 300,000 dollars wi due for lots, in 1801.

By Yeſterday's Mail

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

Rebellion, Inſurrection, or in York County.

Such is the propenſity of our Country thuſiaſm, that we are at a loſs, by what lation to characterize the following occur which is ſtated on the authority of a gent who came down laſt evening from York, to taken place in that County.

Of the late general proſcription of thoſe f to the Federal Government, who had held under the State Government, Meſſrs. *Ed Barnitz* were victims. The latter had ſerv country in her hour of peril, and became a ple by wounds received in her cauſe. Du great number of years, he had filled witho proach, an office in the county, on which ventually became dependant for his ſubſiſ Without other plea, than that it is incon with "other arrangements," this war wor dier of liberty and of Waſhington, is conſ to ſtarvation, to make room for ſome muſ Republican.

Our informant ſtates, that the people county were actually IN ARMS—decl that they will actually oppoſe by every the diſmiſſal of thoſe gentlemen from office

Extract of a letter from St Sebaſtians, dated ber 26, '99.

"It appears, that France is at open wa the people of Hamburgh, and that their at Paris has received orders to quit the t ry of the republic."

BY THE PRESIDEET
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congreſs of the United S "in honour of the memory of General Ge WASHINGTON," have this day "Reſ That it be recommended to the people United States, to wear crape on the left as mourning, for thirty days:" and "Th Preſident of the United States be reque iſſue a Proclamation, notifying to the p throughout the United States, the ſaid mendation:"

Now therefore, I John Adams, Preſid the United States, do hereby proclaim the accordingly.

Given under my hand and the ſeal of t States, at Philadelphia, the 24th day cember, in the year of our Lord one ſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, a the Independence of the United State twenty fourth.

JOHN ADAM

By the Preſident,
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of Sta

Take Notice.

ENTERED *on the books of the ſubſcribe of the Wood-Rangers of Allegheny Cou* BAY MARE, *with a ſtar and ſnip, 12 years old, about 13 hands high, with a knocking bell on, ſhe is branded on the near ſho and a natural trotter. The owner is requi call on the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers Cr miles from Pittſburgh, prove property, pay and take her away.*

JOHN BELL

January 9th, 1800.

e o in his mind, and as confidant as
own excited virtues.

Let us then, Mr. Speaker, pay the laſt tribute of reſpect and affection to our departed friend—Let the grand council of the nation diſplay thoſe ſentiments which the nation feels.

For this purpoſe I hold in my hand ſome Reſolutions which I will take the liberty to offer to the houſe.

Mr. Marſhall having handed them in at the table, they were read, and unanimouſly agreed to by the houſe, in the words following, viz.

Reſolved, That this houſe will wait on the Preſident of the United States, in condolence of his mournful event.

Reſolved, That the Speaker's chair be ſhrouded with black. And that the members and officers of the houſe wear black, during the ſeſſion.

Reſolved, That a committee in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to conſider on the moſt ſuitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man, firſt in war, firſt in peace, and firſt in the hearts of his country.

Reſolved, That this houſe when it adjourn do adjourn to Monday,

Meſſrs. Marſhall and Smith were appointed a committee to wait on the Preſident, to know at what time he would be ready to receive the houſe to expreſs their condolence on the melancholy event—and having returned, reported that the Preſident had appointed one o'clock for that purpoſe.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Shaw, his Secretary, and read in the words following, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The letter herewith tranſmitted will inform you that it has pleaſed Divine Providence to remove from this life, our excellent fellow citizen GEORGE WASHINGTON, by the purity of his character and a long ſeries of ſervices to his country, rendered illuſtrious through the world. It remains for an affectionate and grateful people in whoſe hearts he can never die, to pay ſuitable honor to his memory.

JOHN ADAMS.

Mount-Vernon, December 15.

SIR,

IT is with inexpreſſible grief, that I have to announce to you the death of the great and good Gen. WASHINGTON. He died laſt evening between 10 and 11 o'clock, after a ſhort illneſs about 24 hours. His diſorder was an inflammatory ſore throat which proceeded from a cold, which he made but little complaint on Friday. Saturday morning about 3 o'clock he became Dr. Craick attended him in the morning, Dick, of Alexandria, and Dr. Brown, of Tobacco, were ſoon after called in. Every ical aſſiſtance was offered, but without the ired effect. His laſt ſcene corresponded with whole tenor of his life. Not a groan nor plaint eſcaped him, in extreme diſtreſs. With fect reſignation and a full poſſeſſion of his rea he cloſed his well ſpent life.

I have the honour to be, &c.

TOBIAS LEAR.

President of the
Inited States.

On motion of Mr. Otis, the meſſage of the Preſident, and letter accompanying it, were referred to the joint committee appointed this day, in purſuance of the third Reſolution moved by Mr. Marſhall.

The hour having arrived which the Preſident appointed, the houſe proceeded to wait upon —and having returned, Mr. Speaker read following Addreſs of the houſe and the Preſident's Reply thereto:

SIR,

The Houſe of Repreſentatives penetrated with of the irreparable loſs ſuſtained by the Nation by the death of that great and good man, illuſtrious and beloved WASHINGTON, on you, Sir, to expreſs their condolence on melancholy and diſtreſſing event.

To which the Preſident made the following

R E P L Y.

men of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Receive with great reſpect and affection the condolence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives on melancholy and affecting event, in the death moſt beloved and illuſtrious perſonage which country ever produced. I ſympathize with with the nation, and with good men through world, in this irreparable loſs, ſuſtained by us.

JOHN ADAMS.

States, 19th
cem. 1799.

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meſſage from the Senate announced their rence to the Reſolution appointing a joint ittee, paſſed this day—and that ſeven memwere appointed on their part.

teen were appointed on the part of this

then the Houſe adjourned till Monday ng 11 o'clock.

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nnſylvania Legiſlature

ouſe of Repreſentatives.

FRIDAY, December 6.

Blair preſented a petition from a number inhabitants of Huntingdon county, praypenſation to the holders of unſatisfied ts and an exoneration of intereſt on unlands located before the late Indian War ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Preſton preſented a petition venth-day Baptiſts of Delaware and ties, remonſtrating againſt that part law of this ſtate, which impoſes th of military duty on the ſeventh day and praying relief. Read and or the table.

Mr. Blair preſented a petition Shoup and others, praying that Shoup be permitted to erect a wing ſouth ſide of the Rayſtown branch Read and ordered to lie on the tabl

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MONDAY, December 9

The petition of Jacob Shoup an read a ſecond time, and referred to Hunter and Miller, to report thereon.

The petition from the ſeventh-day Delaware and Cheſter counties, was re time and referred to Meſſrs. Preſt Bull, Kirk and Frazer, to report ther

The petition of a number of in Huntingdon county, relative to unſa rants, &c. was read a ſecond time and Meſſrs. Whitehill, M'Nair, Boileau, M'Dowell, to report thereon.

The petition from a number of the of the fifth election diſtrict in Huntin ty, was read a ſecond time and referre Blair, Pulmer and Smith, to report

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, ſecond A. Scott,

Reſolved, That a committee be ap conſider of the propriety of veſting in of quarter ſeſſions in the reſpective cou power of authorizing the erection of and other dams on waters, that are or clared public highways, and ordered th Hemphill, Frailey, Hartzell, Barclay Lennard and Frazer, be a committee purpoſe.

TUESDAY, December 10.

Mr. M'Nair preſented a petition fro ber of the purchaſers of lots in the town Waterford and Franklin, praying that a be paſſed ſupplementary to the law gra right of pre-emption to all thoſe who p improved lots in the aforeſaid towns, they made application in a certain time, the amount of the original purchaſe mone was read, and by ſpecial order, read time, and referred to Meſſrs. M'Nair, Cobean, Beal and Ley, to report thereo

A motion was made by Mr. Frailey, ſe by Mr. A. Scott, and read as follows, v

Reſolved, That the Committee of Accou and they are hereby inſtructed to allow m in the ſettlement of their Accounts, com on only for the time they have actually a in the houſe, except in caſes of ſickneſs o unavoidable accidents. Ordered to lie on ble.

Adjourn

WEDNESDAY, December 11.

A motion was made by Mr. Frazer, ſec by Mr. Buckley, and read as follows, viz.

Reſolved, That a committee be appoint enquire and report whether any, and if any, offices in the Commonwealth, other than the the Judges of the High Court of Errors and peals, may with ſafety be aboliſhed as unne ry, and alſo to enquire and report on the pro ty of decreaſing the ſalaries of the officers of ernment, and the wages of members of the G eral Aſſembly.

Foreign Occurrences.

PARIS, October 12.

This moment we have received a letter fro the Hague by expreſs, dated the 8th inſt ſtating, that on the 5th there were ſome ſki miſhes of out poſts, the 6th ſome patrol were met and engaged—at noon all our arm were in motion; we attacked the Engliſh an Anglo Ruſſians, the former in the onſet made vigorous reſiſtance, but their diſagreement an diſunion with the Ruſſians having occaſioned an inactivity on the part of the latter, conſpiracy enſued, and then their defeat became general and never was ſeen the like. In ſhort, they have loſt even their women, of which we coun 200. We cannot enumerate the number of the ſlain but the fields are covered with them leagues diſtance. The Engliſh having retired in to their firſt entrenchment and ſtripped of every neceſſary, have demanded to retire in a military manner, which has been refuſed. This day they are to be ſummoned to ſurrender priſoners of war.

The good genius of France has been watchful and has come to our aid, but the courage of our ſoldiers has ſtill done much more.

At the departure of the expreſs, the Head Quarters of the French and Batavian army were at Alkmaar. (Signed)

PALY, *Editor of Ami des Lois.*

October 14.

A Secretary of the Republic has given us the following Intelligence.

Citizens Repreſentatives,

The Directory has juſt learnt by a diſpatch from General Brune, that the loſs of the Anglo Ruſſians, in the affair of Caſtricum, ſurpaſſes the calculations they had made; and that they had not been leſs conſiderable than at the battle of Bergen. They are eſpecially diſtreſſing to the enemy, as they loſt a great number of officers. The effects of this victory are ſuch, that on this day (8th Oct.) they were compelled to beat a retreat. The [illegible] ns purſued them, and although the e[illegible] three hours in advance, we wounded [illegible] ir men, and made as many priſoners [illegible] ght of the [illegible] was ſo precipitate, [illegible] left behind [illegible] eat portion of thei [illegible] military [illegible] th ing, &c. Th [illegible] ven oblig [illegible] in don a great nun [illegible] men and c [illegible] ho arrived with [illegible] th, and [illegible] dy

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A T a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of December, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the hon. Alexander Addiſon, eſq. Preſident, and his aſſociates Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of John Aſhton, a priſoner in the gaol of ſaid County, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be bro't before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Tueſday of February next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, three weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court,

JAMES BRISON,
Prothonotary.

87. 3

N O T I C E.

ENTERED on the books of the ſubſcriber one of the wood rangers of the county of Allegheny, a brown MARE, 7 years old, about 15 hands high, trots and paces, both hind feet white, has ſome ſaddle marks, no brand perceivable, and has old ſhoes on. The owner is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek, about four miles from Pittſburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BELL.

Allegheny county, December 9, 1799.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in the firſt range of New-Connecticut lands, on the 8th of October laſt, a bay MARE and COLT—the Mare is about 16 hands high, riſing 8 years old, with a crooked ſtripe in her face, and ſnip, ſome white on her feet, ſhod before, and on her ſhoes are ſtamped the letter R. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and Colt, and delivers them to Jonathan Fowler, living on Youngſtown road, in the townſhip No. 1, or to James Miller, ſix miles from Georgetown, near the Waſhington road, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN MILLER.

December 7, 1799.

Michael Adams

keeps for Sale, at his houſe, in Market-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Doctor A. Richardſon,

Coarſe and Fine Bread, Biſcuit, Cakes and Crackers,

A L S O,

Good two-year old Whiſkey by the Gallon or Barrel.

Pittſburgh, December 13.

For Sale

A Donation Tract, No. 57.

CONTAINING 500 acres of excellent land lying on Shenango, a branch of Big Beaver Creek, ſurveyed for Captain *James Montgomery.* For terms, apply to

Adamſon Tannehill, eſq Pittſburgh—or
James M'Geffin,
William Mott, } Philadelphia

Dec. 14. 1799. ¶65

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the ſign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of ſaid Town, where Travellers and others may be ſupplied with every thing neceſſary for their accommodation, and ſupplies for their journey thro the wilderneſs.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

F O U N D,

ON Saturday morning, the 7th inſtant, near White's tavern, about 12 miles down the Ohio, a POCKET BOOK, containing ſundry Papers, which the owner may have on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

JOHN CALDWELL.

Huntingdon townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, December 13, 1799.

C A S H

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Military Land Warrants,

by the ſubſcriber.—Thoſe who hold warrants or any number of acres under four thouſand, are by a law of the United States deprived of ocating them, and after December 1801, all warrants iſſued for military ſervices are for ever ebarred. A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Pittſburgh, November 12, 1799. tf.

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hree Shillings and Nine Pence gallon will be allowed for a few barrels of good HISKEY, in exchange for Salt at Three and half dollars per buſhel, by

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittſburgh, November 28, 1799.

Five Thouſand Acres

irginia military land Warrants.

be laid between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, be Sold, a great bargain.

Enquire at the office of Pittſburgh Gazette.

Nov. 7, 1799. tf

HUGH GIBSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the pub neral and his friends in particular has commenced the FULLING BUSI the mill of Mr. Thomas M'Millen on fork of Peter's creek, within one mile James M'Call's griſt mill, where he carry on ſaid buſineſs in its various br dying and fulling, and hopes to give ſa from his experience and attention to bu

Allegheny county, Mifflin townſhip, Nov. 19, 1799.

Gabriel Dubac,

HAS as uſual, for Sale, a general aſſort of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. Alſo, a quantity of excellent LEAD, which he offers for ſale at the moſt reduced prices.

He offers for ſale the HOUSE he now occupies, on moderate terms, for approved country produce.

Pittſburgh, November 8, 1799.

Public Entertaiment.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his former cuſtomers, travellers and the public in general, that he has lately removed from Stoyſtown, to the town of Somerſet, on the glade road, where he has opened a commodious TAVERN, at the ſign of the WAGGON, adjoining the centre ſquare, and has on hand, and intends keeping a conſtant ſupply of the BEST LIQUORS and all other neceſſary articles of entertainment to prove which, he invites the public to come and TRY.

JOHN WEBSTER.

Somerſet, 4th November, 1799.

N B. The tavern heretofore occupied by the ſubſcriber in Stoyſtown, is now in the poſſeſſion of George Graham, where travellers and others may be entertained as uſual.

6w J. W.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

WAS delivered to the poſt-maſter here, in the poſt office, on the evening of Tueſday the 27th paſt, a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4320, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thouſand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleaſants, and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been ſuppreſſed in a poſt office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither ſtopped, moleſted nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requeſted to watch the circulation of ſaid notes and ſtop them: and any perſon giving ſuch information as will lead us to our money, ſhall have five hundred dollars reward, and no queſtions aſked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburgh, Virginia,
9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requeſted to publiſh the above, and we will pay.

W. & S.

Fredericksburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertiſement publiſhed laſt Tueſday, by Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertiſement ſeems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following ſtatement of facts, which I can ſupport by teſtimony, will at once remove the impreſſion of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjuſt publication.

Mr. Swann, of the houſe of Wilſon and Swann came to the poſt office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult and he delivered me a letter. I aſked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his preſence (as he ſtaid ſome conſiderable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as uſual, and ſent from this office.

How Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann came by their information that the letter was ſuppreſſed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Thoſe Printers in the United States who publiſh Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann's advertiſement, will be ſo obliging as to inſert the above, and apply for payment to W. W.

Unſeated Lands.

THE *owners of Unſeated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennſylvania, are hereby notified, that unleſs the Taxes due on ſaid Lands for the Years* 1795, 1796, 1797, *and* 1798 *are paid into the hands of* JOHN WILKINS, *Eſquire, County Treaſurer, on or before the 20th day of February next, they will be advertiſed for ſale as the law directs.*

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING,
JAMES ROBINSON, } *Commiſſioners.*

Pittſburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m.

T A K E N O T I C E.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

B L A N K S

Of any kind may be had at this Printing Office, on ſhort notice.

Pittſburgh, January 11.

The Commanding Officer at Pittſburgh having received the following orders from Major-General Hamilton; appointed Wedneſday the 8th inſtant, to pay the funeral tribute to the manes of the immortal WASHINGTON:

Philadelphia, December 21, 1799.

Major-General Hamilton has received through the Secretary of War, the following order from the Preſident of the United States:

THE Preſident with deep regret, announces to the Army the death of its beloved Chief, Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON; ſharing in the grief which every heart muſt feel, for ſo heavy and afflicting public loſs, and deſirous to expreſs his high ſenſe of the vaſt debt of gratitude, which is due to the virtues, talents, and ever memorable ſervices of the illuſtrious deceaſed, he directs that funeral honours be paid to him at all the military ſtations, and that the Officers of the Army and of the ſeveral Corps of Volunteers, wear a crape on their left arm, by way of mourning, for ſix months. Major-General Hamilton will give the neceſſary orders for carrying into effect the foregoing directions.

The impreſſive terms in which this great national calamity is announced by the Preſident, could receive no new force from any thing that might be added: the voice of praiſe would in vain endeavour to exalt a character, unrivalled on the liſts of true glory: words would in vain attempt to give expreſſion to that profound and reverential grief which will penetrate every American boſom, and engage the ſympathy of an admiring world. If the ſad privilege of pre-eminence in ſorrow, may juſtly be claimed by the companions in arms of our lamented Chief, their affections will ſpontaneouſly perform the dear, though painful duty. 'Tis only for me to mingle my tears with thoſe of my fellow ſoldiers, cheriſhing with them the precious recollection, that while others are paying a merited tribute to "the Man of the Age," we in particular, allied as we were to him by a cloſer tie, are called to mourn the irreparable loſs of a kind and venerated patron and father.

Agreeably to notice a very numerous aſſemblage took place at Fort Fayette, and under the direction of the Commandant formed the following proceſſion:

Detachment of Cavalry, from Weſtmoreland County, under the command of Capt. Lodge, and of Pittſburgh, under the command of Captain Briſon.

Light Infantry Company, under command of Lieut. Magee, with arms reverſed.

Regular Troops under Capt. Shoemaker, marched by platoons with arms reverſed, the muſic in the centre, with white ſaſhes trimmed with black.

The Clergy.

Two venerable Gentlemen in black cloaks, repreſenting mutes.

The Bier, ſupported by four ſergeants, with white ſaſhes trimmed with black, and the Pall by the ſix following veterans, with ſimilar ſaſhes.

Capt. HERRON,	Maj KIRKPATRICK,
Col. NEVILL,	Maj CRAIG,
Gen. NEVILL,	Gen. GIBSON.

Field, Staff and other Officers of the Army with white ſaſhes trimmed with black, as mourners.

Society of Cincinnati.

Maſonic Order.

Mechanical Society.

Civil Officers.

Students of the Academy, between 50 and 60 in number, headed by their preceptors.

Citizens.

Unarmed Militia.

The troops being formed, at 12 o'clock received the Bier with preſented arms, officers ſaluting, and the muſic playing General Waſhington's march. The ſignal being then given, the troops with reverſed arms wheeled, inverted, the muſic commenced a dead march, and the proceſſion moved from the garriſon, paſſed through the principal ſtreets of the town to the Court-houſe, where having arrived, they formed in open order facing inwards, reſting upon their arms, reverſed, when the Bier, with ſolemn ſtep, accompanied by the different orders, moved through the ranks into the Court-houſe, where the church ſervice was read over by the Revd. Mr. Sample; a ſolemn dirge of Inſtrumental Muſic enſued, after which the following elegant and pertinent Oration was delivered by Col. Preſley Nevill, which was ſucceeded by an Anthem adapted to the occaſion, performed by a number of the citizens; and another dirge from the inſtruments; this ceremony being over, the Bier was carried out and placed in the front of the troops drawn up in a line facing the Eaſt; the orders of the Preſident and Major-General Hamilton were then read, and the affecting ſcene was cloſed by three vollies of ſmall arms.

At the dawn of day 16 cannon were fired in quick ſucceſſion, and during the day, one gun at intervals of half an hour, with minute guns during the proceſſion.

The concourſe of people of both ſexes was immenſe, and every countenance was expreſſive of the irreparable loſs.

ORATION.

Fellow Citizens and Soldiers,

ALTHOUGH conſcious of the inſufficiency of my abilities to do juſtice to the ſubject; although entirely unaccuſtomed to ſpeaking in public, yet, conformably to the wiſhes of my friends, and conſonant with my own feelings, I cannot, on this melancholy, this ſolemn occaſion, omit paying a ſmall tribute to the memory of a man, rendered ſo dear to his country by diſtinguiſhed virtues and eminent ſervices.

The hero and the ſtateſman, the citizen and the friend, is no more——"The firſt in war, the firſt in peace, and the firſt in the hearts of the people" is gone hence—The *illuſtrious* WASHINGTON ſleepeth with his fathers.

Could the ſublimeſt virtues defend againſt the ſtroke of death; could the moſt brilliant actions reſcue from the grave, we ſhould not now have to deplore his loſs; but all muſt die! 'tis decreed by him whoſe fiat is irreſiſtable, and to whoſe will in gratitude and love we bow.

It is not within the compaſs of the preſent intention to enter into a detail of his life and meritorious ſervices—we leave this to the hiſtorian with more abilities and better information. Not only the hiſtorian will attempt it; but the poet, the painter, and the ſculptor alſo; the arts will be cultivated to record his deeds, and ſcience inveſtigated for the means of handing them to poſterity.

When this illuſtrious Chief firſt entered on the ſtage of public life, the ſcene lay in this our Weſtern Country, nay, in this very neighbourhood; Braddock's field witneſſed his bravery, and to his prudence and addreſs was it owing, that the whole of that unfortuate army, did not fall a ſacrifice to ſavage cruelty—Travel ſoutherly, and you ſee the different well fought fields, monuments of his wiſdom and his valour; take an eaſtern direction, and ſimilar objects meet your view. The mountains echo forth the name of Waſhington, and the different waters, particularly the Monongahela and the Loyalhannon reverberate the ſound.

To the wiſdom and valor of this man, it is in a great meaſure owing, that we are now the happy inhabitants of this fertile country—had he not lived, inſtead of growing cities and fruitful fields, we might behold it a frightful wilderneſs, affording ſhelter, only to the native Indian, or the prowling beaſt—had it not been for his arrangements at different periods of his life, inſtead of ſecurity and eaſe, we might apprehend the weapon of the ſavage, or be obliged to provide for our ſafety by the abandonment of our habitations.

Arrived now at the moſt critical period of our country, when America worn with oppreſſion, determined on redreſs, and by throwing off her chains, to become an independent nation. View him at the head of a raw and undiciplined army (their patriotiſm and their chief their only boaſt)—ſee him in this ſituation contending with one of the moſt powerful armies on earth—watch him through the tedious ſtruggle, always the ſame through all its viciſſitudes, not unguarded by proſperity; not diſmayed by adverſity—wiſe in council, brave in the field, and patient under all the hardſhips of war.—Volumes would not ſuffice to detail his conduct during this conteſt; where ſhould I begin, or where ſhould I terminate!—He led us to victory,—the object was obtained—we gained our Independence.—What then was his conduct? did he aſk for emoluments or reward? did he ſue for titles or for honour? No! I depoſit, ſaid he, my rank with my country; ſuffer me to return to domeſtic retirement.——Words are too weak, and language too feeble to do him juſtice on this occaſion.

When it was found neceſſary to re-organize our government, to form a new conſtitution, and give it more energy, he preſided in the convention aſſembled for that purpoſe—his valour in the field, only equalled by his wiſdom in the council—Our preſent happy form of government was the conſequence.

Again, view him in the moſt intereſting point of view; ſee him called to the Preſidental chair by the unanimous voice of his country—His conduct as a ſoldier, if poſſible, excelled by that as a ſtateſman! how firm, how moderate!—unawed by the threats, unallured by the flattery of foreign nations, he led us in a few years to reſpectability and importance.—Our government became the wonder and example of the ſurrounding world—the retreat of liberty—the ſeat of arts and ſciences, and the aſylum of the oppreſſed.

Still anxious for retirement—ſtill ſolicitous to avoid the parade of office, and the pomp of appointment, he declined being a third time elected to this important office.—Retirement and domeſtic enjoyments were his wiſh; in this he could not be indulged—the clouds of diſcontent appeared, and ſeemed to threaten our country—it was determined to prepare for the event, by adding largely to the army—"LET WASHINGTON COMMAND" was the general voice. Although laden with honors; although advanced in years; although worn with ſervice, and happy in retirement—what was his reply? I accept the appointment—my life is my country's—if neceſſary, my laſt breath ſhall be devoted to her ſervice. He died General of the armies of the United States.

Elevated above the terror of death by the conſciouſneſs of a life, ſpent in honorable and uſeful purſuits, he bore his illneſs with reſignation and expired without a groan.

May I not ſay, his death hath made a chaſm in creation—he ſeemed the connecting link between men and angels, ſubject to the mortality of the former, but approaching the latter in purity and perfection.

Soldiers! mourn; for you have loſt your example, your father, and your chief—Waſhington is no more!——Citizens! mourn; for Waſhington was a citizen, and an honor to ſociety——weep, ye brethren of Maſonic order, you have not only loſt a brother, but the ornament of your inſtitution, and the patron of arts and ſciences—Waſhington is no more——Columbia, mourn! tune to melancholy ſtrains your harps; let not the ſound of joy be heard—your Waſhington is gone! let the world be ſad, Waſhington was the pride of mankind. Alas! he is no more!

But his memory will live forever—pillars of marble may be raiſed, and monuments of braſs fabricated—he will out-live thoſe—marble may be defaced, and braſs will corrode; but the memory of Waſhington will never die in [illegible] of Americans.

While we ſorrow for his death, let us not neglect his example; while we deplore his loſs, let us endeavour to imitate his virtue—let us always keep in view his well ſpent life, and meritorious ſervices—let us for a moment go further—let us ſuppoſe we ſee him in the manſions of eternal bliſs, enjoying the rewards of his virtues; ſtill anxious for the happineſs and welfare of his country—let us ſuppoſe we hear him ſpeak——what would be his language—what his parental injunctions—be virtuous—be wiſe—be determined—avoid party feuds—ſhun inteſtine diviſions—in unanimity is ſalvation; be unanimous—defend!——protect!——ſave your country!

That we may be enabled to do this may the God of wiſdom and of battles, that God, who made the univerſe and ſuperintends all human affairs, grant us the power and the will.

Laſt Notice.

TWO YEARS and upwards having elapſed ſince the ſubſcriber declined buſineſs in Pittſburgh, principally with the view of collecting his numerous Out-ſtanding Debts. Early notice to this effect having been given, and in no one inſtance attended to. He would have long ſince commenced ſuits had it not been his earneſt deſire to avoid adding Coſts to their debts, which in many inſtances would exceed the principal, but no longer indulgence can be given—therefore thoſe perſons who do not come forward and pay their reſpective balances before the 18th inſtant, muſt abide the conſequences.

OLIVER ORMSBY.

Pittſburgh, 9th Jan. 1800.

William Chriſty

RETURNS *his ſincere thanks to his Cuſtomers for the favours received, and has juſt to obſerve to* THOSE *who yet remain* INDEBTED *to him, that it is neceſſary* THEY *ſhould ſettle their Accounts without any further delay, as all unſettled Accounts on the 20th of February next, will then be put in ſuit.*

Pittſburgh, 9th January, 1800. F20

To be Sold.

One Hundred Acres of Land,

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittſburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The road from the Allegheny to Meadville croſſes at this place. The ſituation is well calculated for public buſineſs, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houſes are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon.—An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, *junr.*

January 9, 1800. t.f *on the premiſes.*

Stray Hogs.

CAME *to the plantation of the ſubſcriber on the firſt of Auguſt laſt, living in St. Clair townſhip, Coal Hill, ſix* STRAY HOGS*—viz——1 black Barrow marked two ſlits and two under bits—1 white Boar and 1 white Barrow, no marks—2 Barrows; the one black and the other white, nigh ears cropped, ſlit and under bit in the off ears—1 blue and white Boar, nigh ear cropped, two ſlits and under bit in the off ear. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.*

CHARLES SMITH.

January 9th, 1800.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the ſaid State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt of September next, incluſive, and that the ſubſcribers, authorized by law, will ſit as a Board at ſaid Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unſatiſfied claims already filed, as well as thoſe which may be filed on or before the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

PITTSBURGH, December 20, 1799.

Diviſion Orders.

THE General Court Martial which aſſembled here on the 20th November laſt, of which Brigadier General William Jack, was Preſident, for the trial of Brigadier General Henry Taylor, of Waſhington County Militia, having adjourned to meet at the Town of Greenſburgh, in the County of Weſtmoreland, on the ſecond Tueſday of January next, the Members of the Court, the Witneſſes, and all others concerned, are hereby ordered punctually to attend. Major John Simonſon will deliver a copy of this order to Brigadier General Henry Taylor.

JOHN GIBSON, *Major General of the Militia of Weſtmoreland Waſhington, Fayette, Allegheny and Green Counties.*

By virtue of an order of Orphan's Court of the county of Allegheny, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Tueſday the 14th day of January next, 100 Acres of Land, ſituate in Elizabeth townſhip, in the Forks of Yough, with a good Log Dwelling Houſe and a new Sawmill thereon, and 20 acres of cleared land, adjoining lands of James Scott, Hugh Wilſon, and Joſeph Pierce, being part of the real eſtate of James Stewart, late of Elizabeth townſhip deceaſed, at which time and place attendance will be given by Hannah Stewart and James Stewart, jun. adminiſtrators.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Clerk.

Pittſburgh, January

Wedneſday laſt, was, at this place
to the performance of *Funeral Honors* to
ther of his Country, the reſpected and
WASHINGTON: The houſes were ſhut—
ſineſs ſuſpended, and Citizens of every
tion united in a becoming manner, to
their veneration for the memory of the la
ſident, and commander in Chief of the
of the United States.

It is computed, that upwards of 2000
attended the proceſſion which took place
occaſion.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Secretary of the Treaſury has ſub
to Congreſs, various reports of mr. James
ſuperintendant of public buildings in Waſh
by which it appears, that they are not ye
pleted, but may perhaps be ready at the ti
pointed for the reception of the officers
vernment, and accommodation of Congre

THE PRESIDENT's HOUSE
wants 32,480 dollars, according to mr.
ſtatement, to be completely finiſhed.

All the external and internal ſtone an
work of the north wing of the

CAPITOL
is carried to its full height and roofed.

THE SENATE CHAMBER
is floored, roofed, and in conſiderable fo
neſs. This room is ſemi-eliptical, 86 by
and 41 feet high, has 16 columns of the
order, and the ſeats are to form an amphit
110 feet in circumference.

THE REPRESENTATIVES CHAM
which is 86 by 35 feet and 36 feet high, w
galleries is floored, as alſo five rooms, adj
for committees.

The ſuperintendant reports, that if he
all the workmen now employed—the Capi
be completed by the firſt of next February.

THE TREASURY OFFICE
is nearly finiſhed—but the foundation and
tion walls of

THE WAR OFFICE
are only raiſed to the level of the ſtreet.

FUNDS.

The Commiſſioners have only 1347
caſh in hand, but there are 180,000 due
ſales of lots, and nearly 300,000 dollars w
due for lots, in 1801.

By Yeſterday's Mail

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

Rebellion, Inſurrection, or
in York County.

Such is the propenſity of our Country
thuſiaſm, that we are at a loſs, by what
lation to characterize the following occur
which is ſtated on the authority of a gent
who came down laſt evening from York, to
taken place in that County.

Of the late general proſcription of thoſe f
to the Federal Government, who had held
under the State Government, Meſſrs. *Ed*
Barnitz were victims. The latter had ſerv
country in her hour of peril, and became a
ple by wounds received in her cauſe. Du
great number of years, he had filled witho
proach, an office in the county, on which
ventually became dependant for his ſubſiſ
Without other plea, than that it is incon
with "other arrangements," this war wo
dier of liberty and of Waſhington, is con
to ſtarvation, to make room for ſome muſ
Republican.

Our informant ſtates, that the people
county were actually IN ARMS—decl
that they will actually oppoſe by every
the diſmiſſal of thoſe gentlemen from office

Extract of a letter from St Sebaſtians, dated
ber 26, '99.

"It appears, that France is at open wa
the people of Hamburgh, and that their
at Paris has received orders to quit the t
ry of the republic."

BY THE PRESIDEET
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congreſs of the United S
"in honour of the memory of General G
WASHINGTON," have this day "Re
That it be recommended to the people
United States, to wear crape on the left
as mourning, for thirty days:" and "Th
Preſident of the United States be reque
iſſue a Proclamation, notifying to the p
throughout the United States, the ſaid
mendation:"

Now therefore, I John Adams, Preſi
the United States, do hereby proclaim the
accordingly.

Given under my hand and the ſeal of
States, at Philadelphia, the 24th day
cember, in the year of our Lord one
ſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, a
the Independence of the United State
twenty fourth.

JOHN ADAM

By the Preſident,
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of Sta

Take Notice.

ENTERED *on the books of the ſubſcribe*
of the Wood-Rangers of Allegheny Cou
BAY MARE, *with a ſtar and ſnip, 12*
years old, about 13 hands high, with a
knocking bell on, ſhe is branded on the near ſh
and a natural trotter. The owner is requi
call on the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers C
miles from Pittſburgh, prove property, pay
and take her away.

JOHN BELL

January 9th, 1800.

of Letters remaining in the Office, Pittſburgh, January 1ſt, 1800.

A.

MES ANDERSON, ſadler; Alexander Aton, Beaver creek; George Ammon, Mackin-

B.

Robert and John Brotherton, 2; James Blair, of Roger Alden, Meadville; William Boyl, ſburgh; Robert Bole, Shenango, 2; John yer, Turtle creek; Nicholas Bauſman, John k, Deer townſhip; Robert Bigham, care of Pd. Mr. Riddle; John Boreland, Matthew leland, care of John Irwin; John Bradley, of doctor Mowry, 3; John Brown, Nobleſdh; George Burns.

C.

ames Culbertſon, ſen. Le Bœuf; Ralph Culwiſon, Pittſburgh; James Cameron, Pittſburgh; bert Campbell, Pittſburgh; William Clingan, ſburgh; James Cook, Pittſburgh; Joſeph ey, Pittſburgh; Mr. Ciffni, Pittſburgh; mas Chapman, at Mr. Shaw's, Pittſburgh; d Coats, Painter, Timothy Corr, care of W. is, 2; Hugh Cathcart, Shenango, care of Gormley, 2; William Cummins, Beaver, of William Gormley, 5.

D.

eſeph Deamer, Pittſburgh; David Dickſon, burgh; Mr. Dickey, care of Alexander Wil- William Dennelſon, care of William Gorm- James Duncan, care of Alexander Willock; laudius La Dante, Pittſburgh.

E.

ebecca Ewalt, Iſaac Evans, John, William, James Eaken, 3.

F.

John Finemore, Pittſburgh; Alexander Fowler; William Forbice, Beaver; John Flet- Bear creek.

G.

obert Giffin, Pittſburgh; Wm. Gill, meadl 3; Martin Greegar, Pittſburgh; George n, Pittſburgh; Andrew Glaſs, Catharine Graham, a corporal; Samuel Galleſpie, t Galbraith, John Galway, John Garden, as Graham, care of Alexander Willock, 2.

H.

rcus Huling, jun. Franklin; John Han- Meadville; Robert Hickſow, Catharine care of Allen M'Guin, Pittſburgh; John right, Pittſburgh 3; Jane Hull, Pittſburgh; Hart, James Horner, David Hays, Bea-; John Huſton, John Hamilton, Chartiers; w Henderſon, John Hunter, care of Jer. on; John Heron, care of major Noble; m Herdman, Nobleſburgh.

I.

es Johnſton, 3; John Johnſton, care of Hall, Samuel Jardon.

K.

ert Killpatrick, Meadville; John Kilpa- Elizabeth Kerns, Pittſburgh, 2; Norman lk or Thomas Kennady, Hugh Kelſo, 2; ine Kinſer, on General Nevill's plantation.

L.

ian Leſſnitt, Chartiers.

M.

d M'Marlin, John M'Daniel, Pittſburgh; Miller, Gilbert M'Cay, Pittſburgh; John ope, Pittſburgh; Cornelius M'Anley, 2; n M'Cuen, Chartier; Charles Morgan, d Moſer, Elizabeth townſhip; James ley, care of John Hannah; Margaret y, Alexander M'Cay, William M'Crea, or David M'Junkin, care of John Thompohn M'Ilwain, Robert Mardock, Robert care of Joſeph Scott, Eſq. Jas. M'Dowell, s's mills, Beaver; William M'Nair, Le James M'Gibbeny, care of Sam. M'Cord, M'Cullough, care of John Beaver; James ld, care of David Mead; Hugh M'Co- Le Bœuf; John M'Queſtion.

N.

Nancarrow, jun. Owen Newman, Pitt.

O.

. Orr, Eſq. Pittſburgh.

P.

el Powell, Pittſburgh; Margaret Perry, town; William Parker, Yough; William or James Horner, James Patterſon, Millownſhip, 2.

R.

lliam Reynolds, care of Alex. M'Dowell, ehn; John Reed, near Freeport; James on, Slippery Rock, 2; S. A. Rippey, Slipock; John Robinſon, John Rogers, Elitownſhip, 2; Ranolds Roſs, Port Royal; albar.

S.

nel Steel, Meadville; Wilſon Smith, Le Joſeph Sample, Little Beaver; James Hugh Smiley, care of John Irwin; David Verſailles townſhip; George Staley, Tumſon, Shenango; Jacob Saltſkiver, Sturt, Edward Stoops, care of Jacob Hay- Samuel Scott, Gitty's run; Philip Smith, th townſhip; Patrick Sees, Mifflin townames Squire, Beaver; William Snodgraſs

T.

ander Thompſon, care of John Johnſton, omas Thompſon, care of Andrew Willock, ert Thompſon, tanner; Henry Tom, Joerington, William Thorn, cabinet maker; art, Thomas Taylor, Pittſburgh; Robert

W.

Wilſon, Le Bœuf; Hugh Wilſon, care am Miles, French creek; Bartholomew French creek; Francis Wilſon, Thomas Catharine Whitaker, Pittſburgh; Mi- Vealen, ſoldier; Charles Ware, James care of James Allen; John or Hugh Beaver.

This Evening.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of

Pittſburgh and its vicinity are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcriber intends opening a DANCING SCHOOL, on Saturday the 4th inſtant, at Mrs. Murphy's BALL-ROOM, where he will teach the COTILLIONS taught here laſt winter by Mr. Holdich, together with a number of new COUNTRY DANCES.

LESSONS will be given every Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock, for children, and from 6 to 9 o'clock, for grown perſons, at Two Dollars a quarter.

Henry Weidner.

Pittſburgh, January 2, 1800.

Leather for Sale.

THE ſubſcribers have removed to the TAN-YARD formerly occupied by Hans Morriſon, where they carry on the Tanning and Currying Buſineſs, and will conſtantly have Leather on hands of different kinds, finiſhed in the neateſt manner, which they will ſell for Caſh, or exchangh for Hides.

Davidſon and Hays.

Pittſburgh, December 26. 1799.

Juſt arrived, and for Sale,

A Quantity of Excellent

FINE SAL[illegible]

At James O'[illegible]

Pittſburgh, Sept[illegible]

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſquire, Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of David Wallace, a priſoner in the jail of ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors. The Court order that the priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday of March next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of his application be publiſhed in the United States and Pittſburgh Gazettes three weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court,

78 JAMES BRISON, Prothy.

AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of December, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the hon. Alexander Addiſon, eſq. Preſident, and his aſſociates Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of John Aſhton, a priſoner in the gaol of ſaid County, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be bro't before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Tueſday of February next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, three weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court,

JAMES BRISON,

87. 3 *Prothonotary.*

By virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, of the County of Allegheny, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the firſt Saturday in February next,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of unimproved land, ſituate in Moon townſhip, adjoining lands of Jonas Davis, Elias Elliott and others; being part of the REAL eſtate of *Abraham Gum*, late of ſaid county, deceaſed. Attendance will be given at ſaid time and place by

JENET GUM, *Adminiſtratrix.*

By the Court,

JAMESBRISON, *Prothonotary.*

Decemb. 1799. 9.w3.

Public Notice.

THE ſubſcriber having explored the Land laid off for ſatisfying the Warrants due to *Officers* and *Soldiers*, who ſerved in the war between the United States of America and Great Britain—propoſes to locate WARRANTS to the beſt advantage, on being allowed a reaſonable compenſation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not leſs than 4000 acres can be regiſtered or located, he will receive any number of Warrants leſs than that amount, and claſs them with others, ſo as to make up the quantity required.

HE ALSO

Propoſes to attend on the Land immediately after location, and ſhew any ſection in which he may be employed.

Letters or *Warrants* addreſſed to Alexander Addiſon, eſquire, *Pittſburgh*, or Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin, merchant, Pittſburgh, until the 1ſt day of February next, or to the ſubſcriber at Waſhington, (Pennſylvania) any time previous to the 17th December—and from that day until the 12th day of February next, at the poſt office, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

November 16, 1799. t. F. 12.

Gabriel Dubac,

HAS as uſual, for Sale, a general aſſortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.* Alſo, a quantity of excellent *LEAD*, all of which he offers for ſale at the moſt reduced prices.

He offers for ſale the HOUSE he now occupies, on moderate terms, for approved c[illegible] produce.

Pittſburgh, November 8, 1799.

C A S H

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Military Land Warrants

by the ſubſcriber.—Thoſe who hold warrants for any number of acres under four thouſand, are by a law of the United States' deprived of locating them, and after December 1801, all warrants iſſued for military ſervices are for ever debarred.

A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Pittſburgh, November 12, 1799. tf.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in the firſt range of New Connecticut lands, on the 8th of October laſt, a bay MARE and COLT—the Mare is about 16 hands high, riſing 8 years old, with a crooked ſtripe in her face, and ſnip, ſome white on her feet, ſhod before, and on her ſhoes are ſtamped the letter R. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and Colt, and delivers them to Jonathan Fowler, living on Youngſtown road, in the townſhip No. 1, or to James Miller, ſix miles from Georgetown, near the Waſhington road, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN MILLER.

December 7, 1799.

For Sale

Donation Tract, No. 57.

CONTAINING 500 acres of excellent land lying on Shenango, a branch of Big Beaver Creek, ſurveyed for Captain *James Montgomery.* For terms, apply to

Adamſon Tannehill, eſq. Pittſburgh—or

James M'Goffin, } Philadelphia
William Moſt, }

Dec. 14. 1799. 761

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the ſign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of ſaid Town, where Travellers and others may be ſupplied with every thing neceſſary for their accommodation, and ſupplies for their journey thro the wilderneſs.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

FOUND.

ON Saturday morning, the 7th inſtant, near White's tavern, about 12 miles down the Ohio, a POCKET BOOK, containing ſundry Papers, which the owner may have on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

JOHN CALDWELL.

Huntingdon townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, December 13, 1799.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798,

Three Shillings and Nine Pence

a gallon will be allowed for a few barrels of good WHISKEY, in exchange for Salt at Three and an half dollars per buſhel, by

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittſburgh, November 28, 1799.

Five Thouſand Acres

Virginia military land Warrants

to be laid between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, to be Sold, a great bargain.

Enquire at the office of Pittſburgh Gazette.

Nov 7. 1799. *tf.*

Public Entertaiment.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his former cuſtomers, travellers, and the public in general, that he has lately removed from Stoyſtown, to the town of Somerſet, on the glade road, where he has opened a commodious TAVERN, at the ſign of the WAGGON, adjoining the centre ſquare, and has on hand, and intends keeping a conſtant ſupply of the BEST LIQUORS and all other neceſſary articles of entertainment: to prove which, he invites the public to COME and TRY.

JOHN WEBSTER.

Somerſet, 4th November, 1799.

N B. The tavern heretofore, occupied by the ſubſcriber in Stoyſtown, is now in the poſſeſſion of George Graham, where travellers and others may be entertained as uſual.

6w J. W.

Unſeated Lands.

THE *owners of Unſeated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennſylvania, are hereby notified, that unleſs the Taxes due on ſaid Lands for the Years* 1795, 1796, 1797, *and* 1798 *are paid into the hands of* JOHN WILKINS, *Eſquire, County Treaſurer, on or before the 20th day of February next, they will be advertiſed for ſale as the law directs.*

EBENEZER DENNY, }
WILLIAM DUNNING, } *Commiſſioners.*
JAMES ROBINSON, }

Pittſburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.

WAS delivered to the poſt-maſter here, at the poſt office, on the evening of Tueſday the 27th paſt, a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4320, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thouſand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleaſants, and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been ſuppreſſed in a poſt office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither ſtopped, moleſted nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requeſted to watch the circulation of ſaid notes and ſtop them: and any perſon giving ſuch information as will lead us to our money, ſhall have five hundred dollars reward, and no queſtions aſked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburgh, Virginia, }
9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requeſted to publiſh the above, and we will pay.

W. & S.

Fredericksburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertiſement publiſhed laſt Tueſday, by Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertiſement ſeems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following ſtatement of facts, which I can ſupport by teſtimony, will at once remove the impreſſion of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjuſt publication.

Mr. Swann, of the houſe of Wilſon and Swann came to the poſt office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult and he delivered me a letter. I aſked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his preſence (as he ſtaid ſome conſiderable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as uſual, and ſent from this office.

How Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann came by their information that the letter was ſuppreſſed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Thoſe Printers in the United States who publiſh Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann's advertiſement, will be ſo obliging as to inſert the above, and apply for payment to W. W.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Purſuant to the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 1ſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "ſervices, and for the ſociety of United Bre"thren for propagating the goſpel among "the Heathen;" and the Act ſupplementary to the ſaid recited Act paſſed on the ſecond day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter deſcribed namely, 'beginning at the north weſt corner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips, and running thence fifty miles due ſouth, along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges;—thence due weſt to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the ſaid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croſſes the ſame—thence along the ſaid boundary line to the Tuſcaroras branch of the Muſkingum river at the croſſing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the ſaid river to the point where a line run due weſt from the place of beginning, will interſect the ſaid river; then along the line ſo run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townſhips of five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of t ſhips; and that plats and ſurveys of the townſhips and fractional parts of townſhip depoſited in the offices of the Regiſter o Treaſury and Surveyor General, for the in tion of all perſons concerned.

II.

The holders of ſuch warrants as have be ſhall be granted for military ſervices perfo during the late war, are required to preſen ſame to the Regiſter of the Treaſury, at time prior to the twelfth day of February, i year one thouſand eight hundred, for th poſe of being regiſtered; No regiſtry will ever be made of any leſs quantity than a qu townſhip, or four thouſand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants w may be preſented and regiſtered in ma aforeſaid, prior to the twelfth day of Febr in the year one thouſand eight hundred, immediately after the ſaid day, be determ by lot, in the mode preſcribed by the act recited.

IV.

The holders of regiſtered warrants, ſhal Monday the 17th day of February, in the 1800, in the order in which the priority location ſhall be determined by lot as afore perſonally or by their agents, deſignate in wri at the office of the Regiſter of the Treaſury, particular quarter townſhips elected by t reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holder ſhall not deſignate their locations on the day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch war to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military ſer ſufficient to cover one or more quarter to ſhips or tracts of four thouſand acres each; at any time after Monday the 17th day of bruary 1800, and prior to the firſt day of J ary 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid rants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwit make locations therefor on any tract or trac and not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on accou military ſervices, which ſhall not be regiſt and located before the firſt day of January are by the ſupplementary act of Congreſs he before recited, paſſed on the ſecond day March, 1799, declared to be forever [illegible]

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treaſury.